DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong.... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, August 6, 1864. [No. 29.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

OF THE

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-1f PATRICK LYNCH.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

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San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

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ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George Hawkins deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred. W. F. SANDERS,

Virginia City, July 19, 1864.

By-Laws of Gold Canon Mining District.

Minutes of a meeting of the miners of Gold Canon Mining District, held on the 2d day of July, A. D., 1864, at Septoe City, in the county of Lander, Territory of Nevada.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the miners of Gold Canon Mining District, such meeting was held on the 2d day of July, 1864, at the house of Walter J. Edsall, Esq., in Steptoe City, Nevada Territory, and John B. Urmy was called to the Chair, and Edw. Ingham was chosen Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to report the order of business. The Committee consisted of Messrs Thurmond, Bane and Pierce. After consideration, the Committee reported as follows on the order of business:

First. The repeal of the laws of the District.

Second. The consideration of the By-Laws.

Third. The election of a Recorder.

The Report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to draft a new set of By-Laws for the government of claim-holders and others in the district. The Committee consisted of Messrs John Gordon, O. Fuller, J. H. Ely, Thos. Beighel and Josiah Hosmer.

After due consideration by the Committee appointed for that purpose, the following By-Laws were made and passed unanimously:

At a meeting of the claim-holders in Gold Canon Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory, held at Steptoe City, in said Territory and County, July 2d, A. D., 1864, the following Preamble and laws were unanimously adopted for the government of the mining interests of said District:

Whereas, it has been the practice and acknowledged right of miners to form mining districts, specifying the boundaries, making laws, rules and regulations for the locating, working and controlling mines, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of the State or Territory in which said mines are situated. Therefore, be it resolved,

Sec. 1st. That the mining rules heretofore existing in this District, be and hereby are repealed.

Sec. 2nd. This District shall be known as the Gold Canon Mining District, and shall be bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at the south-east corner of Steptoe City, as laid down in a survey of the same; thence running in a southerly direction along the eastern base of the Steptoe range of mountains, ten miles; thence due west to the western base of said mountains; thence in a northerly direction along the western base of said mountains, twenty miles; thence due east to the eastern base of said mountains; and thence in a southerly direction to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3d. There shall be a Recorder elected for this District on the second (2d) day of July A. D. 1864, and each year thereafter, who shall hold his office for one year, unless sooner removed, which can only be done as in hereafter prescribed.

Sec. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to keep in a suitable book, or books, a full and truthful record of the proceedings of all public meetings; to place on record all claims brought to him for that purpose, but he shall notify the party or parties requesting such record if such claim interferes with or affects the right or interest of a prior location, and making notes of such facts appended to the record, recording the same in the order of their being filed. He shall keep his books open at all ordinary business hours for the inspection of the public; he shall have the power to appoint a deputy to act in his place, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and it shall also be the duty of the Recorder to deliver to his successor in office all books, records, papers, etc., belonging to or pertaining to his office.

Sec. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder, whenever application is made to him to record a claim, to go upon the ground, measure accurately said claim and erect, or cause to be erected a mound of rocks at the point of discovery of said claim three feet in diameter and two feet high, with a stake in the center, of sufficient height above the mound for the notice to be posted thereon of said claim, which said notice shall state particularly the distances and direction of said claim; for which service of recording and locating, he shall receive the sum one ($1) dollar and fifty (50) cents in the currency of the United States; also fifty (50) cents each for all extra certificates furnished.

Sec. 6th. The Recorder elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bonds in the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with three good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of his duties, which said bond shall be filed in the Clerks office of the county of Lander, Nevada Territory.

Sec. 7th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the second all transfers of claims in this District. In the latter, he shall also place on record all deeds of shares and claims presented for that purpose, for which he shall receive a sum not exceeding two dollars in each case, and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence as the case may be.

Sec. 8th. All examination of Records must be made in presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

Sec. 9th. Notice of all claims or location of mining ground by any individual, or by any company, on file in the Recorder's office, shall be deemed equivalent to a record of the same.

Sec. 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location two hundred feet on any lead or lode in this District, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcrops and variations, and all the minerals therein contained; the discoverer and locator of a lead being entitled to one claim (extra) for discovery.

Sec. 11th. The locator of any lead, lode or ledge in the District, shall be entitled to hold on each side of the lead, lode or ledge, one hundred feet for working purposes.

Sec. 12th. All locations shall be made by a written notice, posted upon the claim, with boundaries defined and the names of all claimants posted on the notice.

Sec. 13th. Every claim, whether located by individual or company, shall be recorded within ten days after the date of location.

Sec. 14th. Work done on any cut, tunnel, shaft or drift, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or company, if proposed by said person or company, to intersect by such tunnel, cut, shaft or drift, his or their claim.

Sec. 15th. Whenever 50 cts. per foot shall have been expended on the claim of any company, person or persons on any one location, claimed by any person or company, said claim shall be considered real estate and not subject to forfeiture, except by actual abandonment.

Sec. 16th. Every company shall be required to sink a hole five feet deep on each location, on or before the second day of October, A. D., 1864, and persons locating claims hereafter shall have three months in which to perform said labor.

Sec. 17th. Any enlisted men in the military service of the United States, holding claims in this Mining District, shall not be required to do any work upon them until ninety days after the expiration of his term of service, the same to be reckoned from the time of his discharge from the army.

Sec. 18th. All claim holders in this District shall do the prescribed work on each location as prescribed in section fifteen (15,) on or before the second (2d) day of July 1865, and hereafter locators of claims shall have one year after date of location in which to do the said work.

Sec. 19th. These rules or mining laws may be altered and amended by a majority of those present at any meeting in the district at any time after twenty days notice of such intention shall have been signed by twenty-five claim holders and published in the nearest newspaper in the Territory, and shall have been posted in three public places in the district, stating particularly the time, place, and object of the meeting.

The next business in order being the election of a Recorder, J. M. Thurmond and Edw. Ingham, were placed in nomination for the same, when Mr. Thurmond withdrew his name, and Edw. Ingham was unanimously elected Recorder for the ensuing year.

JOHN B. URMY, Ch'n.
Edw. Ingham, Sec'y.

☞ Burke had once risen in the House of Commons, with some papers in his hand, on the subject of which he intended to make a motion, when a rough-hewn member readily started up and said: "Mr. Speaker I hope the honorable gentleman does not mean to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech into the bargain." Burke was so swollen, or rather so nearly suffocated with rage as to be incapable of utterance, and absolutely ran out of the House. Geo. Selwin remarked, it was the only time he had seen the fable realized, "a lion put to flight by the braying of an ass."

☞ "When interesting topics are scarce," said an old Protestant divine to a young clergyman who had asked his advice, "it is always safe and profitable to pitch into the Pope of Rome."

☞ "My party, sir, will not lie in idleness," said a politician. "Very true, sir, replied his opponent, "your party is neither charged with lying in idleness nor idleness in lying."

☞ The height of idiocy.—To be a man who isn't worth a sou.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1864.

An Unpleasant Topic.

In another column of to-day's paper we give place to a communication from Mr. E. C. Briggs, the appointed missionary from the Church of Latter Day Saints under the leadership of young Joe Smith. Mr. Briggs has been in this community for upwards of two years, as a quiet respectable citizen, so far as we have been able to ascertain, pursuing his legitimate avocation as a professed minister of his own peculiar faith. Without knowing or caring anything about the difficulties which exist between the respective creeds of Brigham Young and Jos. Smith, we have no hesitation in characterizing such conduct as Mr. Briggs testifies to, as being outrageous in the extreme, and disgraceful to the parties engaged in it. Apologies, explain, edit as they may, no one can be so blind as not to see that such transactions as occurred at Spanish Fork, bring disrepute upon the whole people, and, whatever may be the actual facts, disgrace the Church itself. Matters, indeed, have arrived at a pretty pass, when mob law is invoked to prevent free discussion and honest expression of opinion. Bad, however, as mob law is, it pales in iniquity when Mayors and high church dignitaries justify and excuse it. The Mayor of Spanish Fork is unworthy to hold his office if the report of Mr. Briggs is true.

In the northern settlements, too, the same system of persecution seems to prevail, and threats of personal violence are freely indulged in by bishops and priests. It is not a little remarkable that a people who claim so much on the score of persecution, and whose Church was undoubtedly cemented by the action of mobs in Illinois and Missouri, should either authorize or even countenance such proceedings. The leaders well know that as surely as the "blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," so surely does persecution and violence add to the number and increase the faith of those against whom they are used. We would be glad to believe that these outrages, which we have before noticed, were but the emanations of unruly boys, or of a few reckless men in the community, but when they are counselled and approved by Bishops and Elders and Mayors, the thing assumes another shape, and calls for the reprehension of every candid man, if the authorities themselves will not interfere to prevent their repetition. The constitution of the Mormon church is such, and the obedience of its members so well established, that it is hard to believe that such things would be done by bishops if they were frowned upon in the right quarter. We are sometimes asked by honest, well meaning folks why we publish such articles "about the Mormons," and abuse them so much. Now, all we have to say about that matter is simply this: The Mormons are very much like other people, and if they allow such things to pervade their community, they cannot expect to avoid the responsibility. We print the facts as we receive them from reliable sources, and if there is anything in them that reflects discredit upon the people or the Church, it lies in the facts and not in the publication of them.

Some folks, no doubt, work themselves into a passion and affect to think our little paper very abusive when we quote some of the speeches made in the Tabernacles, forgetting all the time that the blush should mantle the cheek of the speaker, and not that of the reporter. We think it well and wise, to hold the "mirror up to nature" and let mankind see themselves as others see them. If John Doe gets into a disgraceful street fight we are very apt to chronicle the acts of John Doe, even though those acts proclaim him to be a consummate blackguard. But we do not, thereby, assert or intimate that all the people who are disgraced by the said Doe's conduct are blackguards too. Just so if bishop Thurber or bishop West, or any other Bishop commit outrage, and we find it out, we will chronicle that too, in the hope that the chronicle may induce him to change his course. If not, they must not blame us, but themselves, if the people place them in the same category with the aforesaid John Doe. There is, however, this difference between the two. A

Bishop, Mayor or an Elder, occupies a responsible position, and the world is very apt to hold the community or church responsible for his acts. We expect to live to see the day when such acts as are spoken of by Mr. Briggs, will not be tolerated by the good sense of the people. They are outrageous in themselves and redound only to the injury of those who are guilty of them. Persecution never crushed even an idea, much less an honest faith, any more than misrepresentation ever triumphed over truth.

☞ A man in San Francisco sues his wife for divorce, on the ground that she is an habitual drunkard.—*Sac. Bee.*

He ought to get that divorce by acclamation. It is loathsome and disgusting enough in a man to drink habitually, and we should go unanimously for altering the laws so as to make that a ground of divorce when alleged and proved by the wife. But when a woman becomes fond of her "nips," an imbiber of "bitters"—whisky soddes, as we have been some to the extent of being bloated—it is high time for the unfortunate husband to get a divorce and if the law will not grant him this relief, we think he is perfectly justifiable *in foro conscientiæ* in taking a permanent leave of home.

Prospecting.—Quite a number of prospecting parties have gone out since the beginning of the month in various directions from this city. The calculation is to be absent about thirty days, in which period the various parties aforesaid calculate upon striking something "rich." By the way, the furnaces in Rush Valley, the completion of which was delayed by the necessity of waiting for the thorough drying of the fire brick, will be completed and in working order by the 15th of this month—when we shall have the grand crucial experiment, which will prove to the incredulous (if any such there be) the value of the mines of Rush Valley.

Military Items.—Company A, 1st Nevada Cavalry, Capt. E. B. Zabriskie, is now *en route* for Fort Bridger, where it will join Company B, of same battallion, as the garrison of that Post. Lieut.-Col. A. A. C. Williams, by order of General Connor, has established his Head-Quarters at Bridger, and is now in command at that place.

Maj. P. A. Gallagher, 3rd Inf'y, C. V., late in command of the Post, has been ordered, with Co. I, Lt. Kittredge commanding, to report at Camp Douglas, and is expected to arrive in a few days.

Dashaway Association.—By our advertising columns it will be seen that a special meeting of the Dashaways (lately organized here) will be held in the Theatre at Camp Douglas, on Monday the 8th inst., immediately after Retreat. We are not familiar with the workings of this association, further than to know that its object is the promotion of temperance, in which labor we trust it may meet the success which has elsewhere attended the efforts of its members.

Information Wanted.—If anybody knows the whereabouts of George Washington Hendrick, son of Thos. T. Hendrick of Wisconsin, aged about thirty-six years, and will inform Gov. Doty thereof, he will confer a favor on the family.

Hendrick went to California in 1850, and returned to Salt Lake City about a year since. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received.

Arrived.—We had the pleasure of greeting Lieut.-Col. Wm Jones, 2d Cavalry, C. V., who arrived from San Francisco on yesterday's coach. The Colonel is in fine health, and looks well after his trip to the West.

Surgeon J. M. Williamson, from Camp Connes is also on a visit to Camp Douglas.

Departure.—Gen. Connor, Com'dg District, left Camp on a brief visit to Rush Valley and Camp Connes, Thursday last. He will be absent but a few days.

☞ All persons holding vouchers issued by Quartermaster Gately, can now get their pay. See advertisement.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of A. J. Oliver & Co.

Short Crops and Drought at the North.

For the purpose of gleaning accurate information concerning the reported drought in the northern counties, we requested an intelligent gentleman who is now on a tour thither, to inquire particularly and report to us the facts.

We have received from him the following as the first instalment:

FARMINGTON, U. T., Aug. 4, '64.

Ed. Vedette—I take pleasure in furnishing you with the following information, on which you may rely: From the general indications, and from numerous reports received from the farmers, I can glean no other information than this, which indeed, seems to be universal. The crops are excellent; everything yielding abundantly, with the exception of corn, which is short. The wheat crop, Bro, —— tells me, never was better for three years. Oats are but little less, and barley is abundant. Through Sessions Settlement the same facts exist; no reports at all of the slightest failure in wheat, oats or barley. The fields look fine all along the road, and everyone is busy harvesting. Fruit, however, will be very scarce.

Very resp'ly. ——.

Communicated.

G. S. L. City, U. T., Aug. 2d, '64.

Ed. Vedette—Having just returned from a visit to some of the northern and southern settlements, I feel desirous the public should be informed of my reception in some of the cities of the Saints.

On the evening of the 13th of July last, I held a meeting at the house of Mr. Peter White, in Spanish Fork; at the conclusion of the meeting I accepted the hospitality of Mr. Thos. Jub, a resident of that place, and in company with Elder Rush proceeded to his house. We had been seated probably about half an hour, when we were saluted by volley after volley of rocks, with occasional pistol shots, from a mob numbering from thirty to forty, who were yelling and shouting like infuriated demons. These I afterwards ascertained were called High Priests, Seventies and Elders, in fellowship in Brigham Young's Church. The windows were all smashed in and the door and door frame broken in. After the storm had somewhat subsided, leaving Mr. Rush in charge of the house, I went with Mr. Job to report to the Mayor. The mob followed, throwing rocks at us most of the way. I returned with the Mayor, who politely requested the mob to retire, which they attended to. On my asking the Mayor what he thought of such conduct, and whether these men would still be retained in fellowship with the Church, he replied certainly they would, they were just the boys the Church wanted; they were not afraid of the Devil.

One young man afterwards came and apologized for his misconduct, stating that although Bishop Thurber taught in the public meeting the people were not to molest the Josephites, privately he taught them different, urging them on to these acts of aggression.

In the northern settlements threats of extreme measures, such as burning houses, property, etc., are used by Bishop West and others of the authorities towards those who feel disposed to favor us. Notwithstanding all this the people are fast awakening to a sense of their position. The very measures taken by their leaders are working admirably towards the emancipation of the people.

We have entertained the idea that we would be permitted to proclaim our doctrines freely, without molestation. We have no desire to force people to adopt our religious views, but we do claim the right to advocate them, and that those who are willing to embrace them have a right so to do without their lives or their property being placed in jeopardy. Should the Mayors of cities and other officials not afford us, in the future, protection from the assaults of the intolerant and bigoted portion the community, we shall of necessity be compelled to call upon authority that will. If these outrages came from any other than a people who are themselves continually crying out against religious persecution, we might view it in a different light, but for them there is not the least shadow of an excuse.

I will add that neither pistol shots nor rocks will in any way intimidate myself or brethren from discharging our duty. With God's assistance, the sound of the Gospel shall be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of this Territory. Truth must and will triumph, and the more opposition we meet, the sooner our work will be accomplished.

Yours resp'ly, E. C. BRIGGS.

Hot, the thermometer stood at 103 in the shade, yesterday.

☞ A very deaf old lady got into a state of great excitement during a sermon by Mr. Whitfield. "You cannot hear the preacher," said a friend, "and what, then is it that moves you so?" "Oh, sir!" replied the venerable devotee, "it is the bobbing of his blessed wig."

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Chicago, August 3d.

Details of the engagement at Petersburg are received this morning, from which we condense the following: The first attacking column composed of the 1st and 2d brigades of Ledley's division followed by the 35th Massachusetts, provided with entrenching implements, pushed forward to the charge, and had moved but a few yards when they received a tremendous volley from the enemy, who had doubtless been put on the alert through the noise made by the concentration of the troops and the movements of artillery and trains during the night so close to their front. The explosion, although it had destroyed the rebel redan, had not greatly injured the mounted abattis and obstructions in its front, and the assailants had great trouble in working their way through them. A part of the attacking column advanced some distance to the right of the fort and carried part of two lines of breastworks connecting the fort with the main rebel line to the rear of it. About 250 prisoners were captured in the entrenchments and rifle-pits and sent to the rear. As soon as the troops reached the rebel works, the enemy commenced a very heavy musketry fire from two sides of an angle which their breastworks formed in rear of the fort. Several batteries opened with shell and grapeshot, but notwithstanding the tremendous fire directed against the rebel line by our heavy and light batteries, the enemy's fire became so intensified that the advance of our column toward Cemetery Hill (about 400 yards beyond the fort, which they were ordered to carry) was checked, halted, and the men sought refuge behind the ruins of the work and breastworks and rifle-pits behind them. Two minutes after, Ledley's division had moved to the attack, and Potter's and Wilcox's division of the same corps moved to the right and left of the work. Several attempts were made to continue the assault, but all failed under the sweeping fire of the enemy. About 6 o'clock one of Ferrero's negro divisions was ordered to march forward to the right of the fort upon Cemetery Hill, and advanced steadily until it got under an enfilading fire of the enemy, when, instead of keeping to the right of the other divisions, the blacks got confused and rushed pell mell among the other troops in and about the fort. The interior of the latter, after the explosion, had the form of a crater—the upper part being about sixty feet in diameter. It was already crowded from top to bottom with troops, and the negroes rushed in from all sides in a state of terror and confusion. The enemy in the meantime, as could be plainly seen from our main line, rapidly moved their forces from the right and left to the threatened part of their line and about the forts. Now both the infantry and artillery fire became more and more severe. Again and again the attempt was made to charge from the front, but the troops could not do it. Small parties commenced trying to run back from the fort to our main line. They became more and more numerous, and quite a number of them managed to get through. The distance from the fort to our main line was about 150 yards. Our men in running back had to make their way over a field swept by the rebel fire, and hundreds of them were killed and wounded. The enemy perceiving the confused condition of our troops, resorted to the offensive and advanced several lines from their lines, but were driven back by our fire. At about 10 o'clock, however, when most of the batteries had ceased firing, they made a grand charge and occupied most of the ground in the rear of the fort. No sooner had their yells and vollies announced their charge, than a vast swarm of our men (mostly negroes) were seen rushing out from under cover towards our lines. Half of them were shot down. As stated heretofore, in giving the order for attack the 5th corps was massed on the left of the 9th, with the 18th on its right and the 2d in reserve. When it was ascertained about 7 o'clock that the 9th corps was not making any headway in supporting the attack, Porter's and Turner's divisions were pushed forward and gained a position as far advanced as that held by the 9th corps, but this had no decisive effect, and the numbers of the 9th corps in and about the fort became materially reduced by 10 o'clock, through men falling back to the main line. What remained continued to hold their position until about 11 o'clock, when the order was issued to fall back to their original position. The orders were executed by all, except that at some parts of the rebel fort the efforts made to get the order to them were unavailing, and several officers in attempting to carry them were shot down. Shortly afterwards the rebels made another charge, to which the fort succumbed. Gen. Sheridan moved a part of the rear of our army to the southward in course of the afternoon, to carry out his part of the programme—to attack Petersburg from the west and southwest—but his orders were modified during the afternoon.

Louisville, August 3d.

To-day's Nashville *Union* says: Apparently well authenticated but unofficial information is received that Stoneman has not only cut the Macon railroad, but defeated Wheeler with a

loss of from 500 to 1,000 men at Proctor's Creek. The rebel leader is wounded and has fallen into our hands.

Memphis, August 1st.

The *Jackson Mississippian* of the 24th says: All communication with Atlanta is cut off. Gen. Washburne is organizing a new expedition of an important nature, which will be commanded by Gen. Smith. The guerrillas continue their depredations on the leased plantations in the vicinity of Vicksburg and Natchez.

Vicksburg, July 22d.

The sending of the 19th army corps to the army of the Potomac will probably oblige Gen. Canby to suspend offensive operations at present, and his efforts will be directed mainly to holding his own.

By a recent arrival from the upper Red river we learn that Missouri is much talked of by the rebel officers as the next point of attack; that at least 20,000 recruits are promised them there.

Gen. Canby is now sending a considerable force to Arkansas with a view of counteracting the rebel designs.

Halifax, August 3d.

The *Africa* from Liverpool 23d, Queenstown 24th, brings news that the U. S. steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were at anchor off Antwerp on the 19th of July.

The *Times* publishes correspondence from Richmond to June 30th, in which the writer represents no apprehensions as felt for the safety of Richmond, and asserts that any single corps of Confederates could hold the works around and about the city against any even considerable force of Federals. He adds that the greatest jeopardy for the Confederates was now in the neighborhood of Atlanta, but that the Confederate troops would be sent there in great numbers.

In the Lords, on the 22d Stratford DeRedcliffe called attention to a new Holy alliance, expressing his belief in its existence and urged the Government to take steps to counteract its influences. Russel did not believe in the revival of the Holy Alliance and thought it impossible, contending that there was no cause for alarm, and thought the good understanding between France and England would insure the peace of Europe.

It is announced that Dr. Livingstone after spending four months in England will return to Africa on an expedition to put in train, operations by which slavery could be eventually put an end to.

A Prussian force six thousand strong, entered Rendsburg on the 21st and took possession. The Federal Diet has ordered Gen. Hake to protest against this proceeding by a large majority.

Paris papers warn the German powers against incorporating that question in their policy, as Schleswig is largely inhabited by Danes, and point out that the law of retaliation exists, and if Germany should set the example of conquest, others may allow it to be repeated. Napoleon, after receiving a course of treatment at Vichy, would go to Baden, where he would have an interview with the King of Prussia.

Washington, August 3d.

The amount of subscription to the 7-30 loan reported to-day at the Treasury Department, are $1,059,000.

It is generally understood that Early's force in the Shenandoah Valley amounts to 35,000 men. Military movements are being made to make him change his position.

Cincinnati, August 4th.

A special to the *Gazette* from Nashville, says: Officers from the front report the following as the result of Stoneman's raid on the Macon Railroad: Stoneman's force consisted of Gen. Ed. McCook's division of cavalry, composed of Long's and one other brigade. The Macon railroad was torn up and the ties and rails burned for eighteen miles, so that the road is a complete wreck. On the return march McCook fell in with a large wagon train, on which was much private property and all of Hood's papers. Near Newman a large quantity of whiskey was captured. Here trouble began, and the rebel Gen. Rains, who was in pursuit, came up with McCook. A fight ensued, in which McCook was routed. About 500 of his command reached Marietta, who reported the surrender of the main body (3,200 men) and that McCook was killed.

The *World's* Washington special says: A rebel officer who deserted Early's army, reports a cavalry force operating in the valley of the river, to the number of 8,000 under Johnson and McCausland. Early says he is determined to hold the valley at all hazards, and has a force of from thirty to forty thousand strong, who are engaged in threshing wheat. He takes every tenth bushel besides levying a tax for the labor performed.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac correspondent says: In an interview under a flag of truce, rebel officers admitted their total loss to be 8,000. The explosion under the hill was 200 feet long and 95 feet wide.

A special to the *Tribune* from Chambersburg the 3d, says: Lights of large fires in a north-west direction are visible; supposed to be the Big Pond furnaces. They can be distinctly seen from this place. The whereabouts of the rebels is unknown.

New York, August 3rd.

The *Herald's* special says: It is currently reported that arrangements are in progress for again changing the commander of the Army of the Potomac. Meade is not mentioned in connection with any other command, and one of the principal causes of the failure on the part of our troops which led to the disaster at Petersburg, was a belief that the hill which they were expected to take, and which commanded the rebel works and town, had been previously mined by the rebels. For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and a demoralization was created, which lost us the fruits of victory when it was within our grasp.

The *Tribune's* special from Frederick last evening has the following confirmation of the reported defeat of the rebels at Cumberland: Gen. Kelly, as reported, was attacked at Cumberland yesterday at 4 o'clock, p. m., by a large force under Bradley Johnson and McCausland. After a severe fight of several hours duration, he completely routed the enemy, capturing several cassions, a great many wagons, and a vast amount of plunder which they had stolen in Pennsylvania. The enemy are in full retreat towards Oldtown, Kelly pursuing.

New York, August 3.

Both the *Tribune* and *World's* special, intimates that Hooker has succeeded Meade.

Chicago, August 3d.

The dispatch last night should have read that Hooker is relieved of his command. Dispatches say, this action resulted from a feeling on his part that an indignity had been done him in appointing Gen. Howard (his junior in rank) to the command of the army of the Tennessee.

An Atlanta (rebel) special admits a loss of 6,000 in the battle at Peach Tree on the 20th, and adds that at the rate Hood has been fighting since he took command, the rebel army will last just three weeks. Prisoners report the army disheartened with Hood.

Head-Quarters, Army Potomac,
August 1st.

A flag of truce was permitted by the rebels from 9 to 5 o'clock to-day to bury the dead and bring off the wounded. Very few were found alive, and of those brought away alive several have since died.

St. Louis, August 3d.

Advices from the plains are to the effect that the Apaches, Kiowas, Camanches and Arapahoes, numbering nearly 1,000, are committing serious depredations on the Santa Fe road. All the horses and mules belonging to Fort Learned, and 130 horses belonging to the Colorado battery, were captured within a quarter of a mile of the Fort. In addition to this, seventeen emigrant teams have been robbed or destroyed. At last accounts the Indians were threatening the Fort, where but 75 men are stationed. Over $100,000 worth of provisions were given these Indians at Learned a few days before the committal of these deeds.

New York, August 3rd.

Per Bremen and Southampton steamer of the 20th. All the islands of the west coast of Schleswig were not in possession of the allies as yet, and peace negotiations had probably commenced.

Never lend anybody an umbrella: it is a kindness no one ever returns. Don't give a cabman an extra sixpence: it is not fare to others to do so. If you lose one glove, don't keep the other: you must not hope to repair your loss. Be not deceived by the sweet words of proverbial philosphy: sugar of lead is a poison.

DASHAWAY ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of this Society will be held in the Theater, immediately after retreat on Monday next, the 8th inst., for the adoption of by-laws, initiation of members, and election and installation of officers. The meetings of this Society are open to the public, and every person is invited to attend. Any other information may be obtained on application to

JOHN ACTON, Co. G,
Secretary, pro. tem.

aug6-2t

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line

ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

The first return Coach from Kootenay Mines has arrived at Virginia. The Miners are favorably reported; hands making $50 per day. We continue to run a Stage direct to Kootenay once a week.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootanay mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannock.

aug6 tf

NOTICE.

Regimental Quartermaster's Office.
Camp Douglas, U. T., Aug. 5, '64.

All persons holding certified vouchers issued from this office, will please present them to the undersigned, immediately, for payment.

THOS. B. CATLIN,
Lieut. and Regim't Qr.

aug6-1t

LATEST OPENING!

REDUCTION OF FARE

TO

VIRGINIA CITY,

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Fare by the

OVERLAND STAGE LINE,

has been reduced to

FIFTY DOLLARS

LEGAL TENDERS,

By the Coaches of the Overland Stage Line.

aug3-tf W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUPTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23tf ELSWORTH & TUPTS.

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannock City ..... Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my14m6 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my9tf

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Full Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may6-tf

WANTED.

FURS FOR WHICH

14,000 Pounds of Freight will be forwarded to Bannock and vicinity, apply on or before the 12th inst.

aug6-1t T. D. BROWN, Agent.

California and Nevada Volunteers'

RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

jy21tf JULIEN A. W. T. Prop'r.

S. J. LEES'

PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. jy2tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap16m

Ben. Holladay, New York. } { W. L. Halsey, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my21tf

Austin M. Clark, Jno. W. Kerr, Milton E. Clark.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1tf

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION-HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUPTS, Proprietors.

je23tf

T. E. Fox. E. T. Faust.

FAUST'S STABLES,

Second South Temple St., G. S. L. City.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Saddles and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [jy8tf] FOX & FAUST.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 8th, 1864. ap8tf

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking Business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, Liverpool, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy18-1m

PROSPECTS OF A DRAFT.—There is but little doubt but that an order will soon be issued for the raising of the regiments of troops in California. Will it be possible to raise this number by volunteering? That will depend somewhat on the kind of service in which they are engaged. The assistance of actual service against the rebels would render the task comparatively easy. But if the men are to be kept in idleness on the burning sand plains of New Mexico, or set to fighting Indians either in Oregon or in the country of the Apaches, a resort to the draft will probably be necessary. If troops are to be raised in this State, we hope it will be by draft. We are in favor of giving our Copperhead friends an opportunity to serve their country. The volunteer system is unequal and unjust in its operations. It sends the loyal men out of the State, and leaves our enemies at home to do the voting. It would be a dangerous experiment to reduce our Union voting population by ten regiments of men. We should soon have a devastating fire in the rear, more to be dreaded than rebel guns. By all means, let us have a fair show, and give us all a chance.—*San Jose Mercury.*

THE MINES IN IDAHO.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Idaho City July 10th, says:

I have noticed in different papers letters from the mines, none of them giving a correct description. There has been considerable gold taken out in this and other camps, but they have seen "their best days." I assure you ten years will leave this basin "cleaned out" played out." It is an impossibility to buy here and not get swindled. Men that have good ground know that they can work out this season, which they intend doing and then leave. Thousands of poor emigrants are coming into this Territory with the expectation of making a fortune in a few days. The chances are they won't make enough to sustain life. These mines have been blowed up to such an extent that people will not believe the truth until they are convinced by experience. This city is overflowing with people of every description and times are exceedingly dull. A great many are leaving for Kootenai, and several have returned from there with bad news. What is to become of the poor in this basin during the winter is more than I can tell.

GET READY FOR THE DRAFT.—Under the call for five hundred thousand more troops, California's portion will probably be not less than ten thousand. If not raised by volunteering before that time, the draft will be made on the first of September. According to the new law, there will be no "commutation" allowed hereafter. Every man now drafted must serve or procure a substitute; and no man liable to draft can be a substitute. The classes from which substitutes may be procured consist of aliens, soldiers whose terms of service have expired, men over forty-five and youths between sixteen and eighteen, and perhaps slaves in States yet in rebellion. None of these classes are very numerous, except the latter; and as there are some doubts whether slaves will be accepted as substitutes, it is probable the price of the article will be exceedingly high.—*Sac. Bee.*

☞ It is the law in Japan that no fir or cypress tree can be cut down without the permission of a magistrate, and for every full-grown tree that is felled a sapling must be planted.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a letter from a soldier in the Libby prison which was brought home in a plug of tobacco—the best service tobacco ever did.

LATEST OPENING!

SIEGEL & CO.

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of

Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

BLANKETS,

RUBBER GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.

which they offer for sale at

Eastern Prices,

in the newly fitted up premises,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

Our Goods being all lately and most carefully selected in the

Great Eastern Market,

SURPASS IN ELEGANCE

AND

LATEST STYLES,

ANYTHING EVER BROUGHT TO THIS FAR WEST.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

SIEGEL & CO.,

jy8tf Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE ESAT!!

ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } { CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

jy8tf **GILBERT & SONS.**

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

☞ Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, ... Six days.
Time to Atchison, ... Twelve days

jy8tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS:

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M.

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings's new Store.

H. S. HUNTSFIELD, Agent.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1862.